

For Second Time in History

U.S. Vetoes Anti-Israel UN Motion

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States today cast a veto—its second in UN history—to block a call on Israel to stop reprisal raids in the Middle East following the murder of 11 Israeli Olympic athletes.

The veto cast by Ambassador George Bush followed joint vetoes by the Soviet Union and China to stop military operations with references to the terrorism in Munich.

The first veto by the United States was cast March 17, 1970, on a Rhodesian question.

China's veto was the second by the Peking government in less than a month. On Aug. 25, China—while entering the UN last year—vetoed Bangladesh's bid for UN membership.

It was the Soviet Union's 109th veto. The Soviet and Chinese vetoes today were cast against an amendment submitted by Britain, France, Belgium and Italy that would have had the Security Council call for an end to military operations and terrorist activities in the Middle East.

The resolution rejected by the U.S. veto had been submitted by Somalia, Guinea and Yugoslavia and would have called "on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations and exercise the greatest restraint in the interests of international peace and security."

The United States had urged the 15-nation council to condemn the Arab killers of the 11 Israeli Olympians slain at Munich and

to demand an end to "encouragement and support" of such terrorists.

Mr. Bush said the massacre last Tuesday was "so horrible, so vicious, so brutal, so detrimental to order in the civilized world that we cannot act here as if it did not exist."

The U.S. request for the condemnation drew a protest from the Soviet Union, which contended that the unusual Sunday meeting was supposed to deal exclusively with Israel's reprisal raids in Arab countries.

The vote was 13 in favor with the United States—one of five veto-holding powers—voting against and Panama abstaining.

The U.S. ambassador blasted countries that "harbor and give support to terrorists." He spoke after Syria and Lebanon called on the council to condemn Israel for air raids Friday and yesterday on their territory that they said killed mainly women and children. Mr. Bush asked the council to condemn the Black September movement that claimed responsibility for the Munich attack.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik supported the Somali proposal and declared that the council should "with indignation" reject any references to the Munich tragedy.

Syria and Lebanon "bear no weight of responsibility for these events," Mr. Malik objected to Mr. Bush's mention of the Black September movement.

"The Security Council has never discussed either the Black September or the Black Panthers," he said. "So why should the Security Council in this resolution... mention any private organization?"

Mr. Bush criticized Syria's complaint to the council because, he said, it "makes no reference to Munich. It gives no salve to a deeply agonized world."

He said there was "an obvious connection" between the military activity and "the acts that took place in Munich last Tuesday," and charged Syria with harboring "organizations that give rise to these acts."

Dayan Trip Is Confirmed

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (NYT)—West German officials here tonight confirmed, off the record, that Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan flew here last Tuesday evening from Tel Aviv to consult on the police rescue operation attempting to free nine Israeli athletes held hostage by Arab terrorists.

Three officials independently confirmed that Gen. Dayan entered Munich's airport and evaded reporters by not going through the international entry point for passengers.

He then proceeded, accompanied by Israeli military security men, to the Olympic Village, where German officials were supervising the rescue operation. He apparently arrived at the Olympic site shortly after 7:30 p.m.

His presence was kept secret here, and West German officials and spokesmen were advised to deny that Gen. Dayan had been here.

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At meetings or experts in Brussels over the last few weeks, technical work virtually has been completed on establishing a European monetary fund that would be the nucleus of some future central bank for the Common Market. But the French want the fund to operate like a central bank from the beginning, while the British and the West German want it to be a much more limited short-term pool of additional reserves.

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Belgium and France already have such markets, with different prices for currencies in the commercial and free markets. Mr. Vlerick, in a speech here, said that all trading in Common Market currencies should be on the basis of fixed parities. But the two-tier, two-market system should apply to movement on non-EEC currencies.

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IN THE STANDS—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt points out feature of Munich Stadium to French President Georges Pompidou as they attended the Olympics Saturday.

EEC Finance Chiefs to Seek A Monetary Policy in Rome

By Don Cook

ROME, Sept. 10—Finance ministers of the 10 nations of the enlarged European Common Market began a two-day meeting here tomorrow in an attempt to put together common policies on the triple complexities of inflation, European monetary union and international monetary reform.

There then will be a joint meeting of foreign ministers and finance ministers of the Ten on Tuesday to review overall political and monetary progress. The outcome will largely determine whether or not a European summit conference will follow in Paris in October. In addition, the decisions of the Europeans will give some indication of the direction in which things might move at the International Monetary Fund, which is to meet in Washington later this month.

In neither case is the outlook very promising. Progress toward agreement on European monetary union has been sufficient so far to satisfy the French and President Georges Pompidou has made it clear that he will move to cancel the long-projected October summit talks if they are not going to produce something that satisfies him.

Conversely, the closer the Europeans move toward a monetary agreement that satisfies the French, the more it seems to be putting them in conflict with the United States over long-term IMF monetary reform, especially in the complex question of exchange-rate flexibility in any new monetary system.

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Yesterday, the West German government announced that it will offer aid—presumably money and other material help—to relatives of the 11 Israeli Olympians slain during the terrorist attack. Leading West German politicians of all major political parties today called for tougher measures to combat terrorism.

No Gain Made In Talks on EEC Summit

By John M. Goshko

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (WP)—French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt met here yesterday in an effort to overcome the obstacles in the way of the West European summit conference tentatively scheduled for next month in Paris.

But, after 90 minutes of talks, the two were still unable to say whether the meeting of leaders from the 10 countries in the enlarged European Economic Community will take place as originally planned.

Instead, they only expressed the joint hope that a meeting of Common Market foreign and finance ministers to be held tomorrow and Tuesday in Rome will be able to come up with a formula allowing the summit to proceed on schedule.

The talks here at the site of the Olympic Games momentarily deflected the attention of European media and officialdom from the controversy over the murder of 11 Israeli sportsmen by Arab terrorists Tuesday.

Mr. Pompidou, in a brief statement to the press, condemned the "brutal assault" as "brutally disturbing the peace and safety of the world."

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou said that the terrorist attack had caused them to begin discussions about how France and Germany might work jointly for better security in such areas as border controls.

But their main topic was the summit—a meeting originally proposed by Mr. Pompidou and then subsequently threatened by the French president's differences of opinion with the nine other prospective participants.

The trouble began when the French tried to force the selection of Paris as the site of the political mechanism to be created for the enlarged community. When the other countries refused to go along, Mr. Pompidou began threatening to postpone the summit indefinitely.

Since then, the trouble has escalated into a broader controversy about precisely what the summit should attempt to accomplish. Mr. Pompidou has made it clear that he is not interested in a meeting that would turn out to be largely ceremonial or even a stocktaking of the whole range of European problems.

Mr. Brandt's press spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said the Bonn government still could not say what will happen to the summit. Privately, however, many German officials say that they expect the summit to take place in October. In Bonn's view, they said, the French appear to be holding out until the last possible minute as a means of extracting the maximum possible concessions about the agenda and decisions of the summit.

There is no word on how long Mr. Thio will stay here. He received a subdued welcome at the airport last night.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported that Mr. Thio was reassured by Soviet First Deputy Premier Kirill Maslennikov that Russia will continue rendering to the Vietnamese people all the necessary assistance until the complete victory of their just cause.

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Kleindienst Sends Angry Letter

Hoffa's Attempt to Visit H Called Bid to Ease His Pa

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP)—Former Teamsters Union president James Hoffa's attempt to visit North Vietnam, it turns out, extended across the top level of the Nixon administration and even reached Hanoi Poliburo member Le Duc Tho.

This fuller, but still incomplete, account of Hoffa's effort to bargain for the release of American prisoners of war emerged Friday.

According to the official, revised, White House account, Hoffa's aborted mission was promoted through uncoordinated levels of the Justice and State Departments by "a very persistent" and "very aggressive" Hoffa attorney, William L. Taub of New York.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, in an angry letter to Mr. Taub Friday night, said he was informed that Mr. Taub's admitted objective was to get parole restrictions removed on Hoffa "if Mr. Hoffa were to visit Hanoi and obtain the release of some prisoners."

Hoffa is on parole from a prison sentence in 1964 and influencing a jury which acquitted him of an earlier charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Kleindienst said Mr. Taub had presented that proposal to Deputy Attorney General Ralph E. Erickson, involving "the condition imposed in connection with the commutation of Mr. Hoffa's sentence."

That condition bars Hoffa from resuming activities in the Teamsters Union. Last December, President Nixon commuted Hoffa's 30-year sentence after Hoffa had served about 1 1/2 years. The Teamsters Union is supporting Mr. Nixon's re-election.

Kleindienst's Answer Mr. Kleindienst in his letter said Mr. Taub was told that any Hoffa venture to visit North Vietnam would have to be "on his own initiative."

Mr. Taub "indicated" to one of his assistants that he had "cleared a possible visit to Hanoi" with Henry A. Kissinger, presidential national security adviser. "I subsequently learned that no such visit had been cleared."

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger last June discussed the trip with Hoffa's emissaries, but declined to give any official sanction to the mission. "I said," Mr. Ziegler said, "that Mr. Kissinger urged Hoffa to put off the trip until after July 30 if he decided to pursue it as a private effort."

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger's objective was to avoid any interference with Mr. Kissinger's own secret talks in Paris with Le Duc Tho, on July 19.

At that meeting, Mr. Kissinger did "pass a message" to Mr. Hoffa concerning Hoffa, Mr. Ziegler said. The message, said Mr. Ziegler, was to emphasize that if Hoffa went to North Vietnam he would be going as "a private citizen," not a government negotiator.

Hoffa 'Not Welcome' NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Anti-war activist David Dellinger said yesterday the North Vietnamese have told Hoffa he "was not welcome in Vietnam."

Mr. Dellinger, in a news conference to discuss the release of three American prisoners of war in the coming week, disputed

A three-day summit central African states of here last night pledged of solidarity against guerrillas, a ed that armed strug the only way to er apartheid and coloni

"This is our battle sure we intend to fig er," Zambian presid Banda told the cla

The solidarity oth other states to bac its role as the main for the national libe in bordering Rhode (South-West Africa) tuguise territories of Mozambique.

The 16-member reg in a joint further declared to give military ai aid to any state su: greation or economi the white minority r.

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Egypt Angered by Air Attacks By Israelis but Holds Aloof

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (NYT)—The Egyptian government, although angered by the Israeli air raids on Palestinian camps in Lebanon and Syria, is determined to avoid involvement in military action against Israel unless the Israelis attack Egyptian territory, political sources here said today.

The government is anxious to continue the diplomatic campaign recently announced by President Anwar Sadat, these sources said. The campaign is aimed at gaining political and material support in the West in the wake of the withdrawal of the Soviet military presence here. It is also aimed at pressing for a negotiated settlement that would free Egyptian territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 six-day war.

There has been concern here that the Israeli attacks followed by the air battle between Syria and Israel might lead to a generalized new military conflagration in the Middle East.

Such a war would be contrary to the Egyptian government's plans and hopes as they have repeatedly emerged over the last few months and especially since the exodus of Soviet personnel.

Although there has never been a formal statement to this effect, it is taken for granted here that Mr. Sadat's decision to oust the Russians eliminated war as a feasible policy to reconquer the occupied territories.

Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, the defense minister and army commander, among other officials, is known to be opposed to any military action.

A government declaration on the Israeli air raids issued yesterday said that "the civilized world will not allow Israel and its allies to endanger the security of the area."

The statement noted that the raids were carried out by U.S.-made Phantom bombers and accused the United States of complicity with Israel.

Although an Israeli government spokesman was quoted by news agencies yesterday as having declined to rule out the possibility of military action against Egypt, Western diplomats here do not think that such action is likely.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Zayyat has canceled plans to visit West Germany, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

Arab Ministers Meet CAIRO, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Arab foreign ministers said today the Palestinian guerrilla attack on Israeli athletes in Munich was a result of Israel's continued "aggression" against the Palestinian people, and an indication of their "escalating despair."

The ministers declared "firm support for Syria and Lebanon and the Palestinian people" in the face of Israeli attacks.

Three officials independently confirmed that Gen. Dayan entered Munich's airport and evaded reporters by not going through the international entry point for passengers.

He then proceeded, accompanied by Israeli military security men, to the Olympic Village, where German officials were supervising the rescue operation. He apparently arrived at the Olympic site shortly after 7:30 p.m.

His presence was kept secret here, and West German officials and spokesmen were advised to deny that Gen. Dayan had been here.

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near the building and in neighboring streets. West German airports today stepped up security precautions to a degree unprecedented in post-war years in the wake of bomb threats from Arab guerrilla groups out to avenge the killing of the five Palestinian commandos during the shootout with police.

"Arabs have been receiving bomb threats over the telephone from Arab guerrilla groups over the weekend and we are taking these threats very seriously," a spokesman for Frankfurt's Rhein-Main Airport said. Extra police guards reinforced by state troops patrolled the terminal building of Rhein-Main, the nation's main international airport.

In addition, airport authorities also reimposed frisking of passengers and careful inspection of baggage such as was introduced at the height of a hijack scare two years ago.

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Meanwhile, West Germany has agreed to return the bodies of the five Palestinians to any Arab country. Hans Georg Stelzer, Bonn's ambassador in Cairo, said he relayed his country's decision to Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the 18-nation Arab League, during a 15-minute interview in Cairo this morning.

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Officials Implicated

The Dept. Finishes Probe
Washington Bugging Case

By Carl Bernstein
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Department of Justice today announced the completion of its investigation into the bugging of the White House by a group of officials, including the President's personal secretary, H. R. Haldeman, and the President's aide, John W. Mohr.

The grand jury is expected to hand down its verdict in the case by the end of the month. The investigation was conducted by a special grand jury convened in 1971 to probe the Watergate scandal.

The Justice Department's report, which was made public today, states that the bugging was carried out by a group of officials, including Haldeman, Mohr, and others, who were involved in the Watergate scandal.

The report also states that the bugging was carried out in order to obtain information about the President's activities and to influence the outcome of the 1972 presidential election.

Panel Finds
Air Pollution
Cancer Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A panel of scientists today said that air pollution is a major cause of lung cancer and that the rate of lung cancer is increasing in cities with high levels of air pollution.

The panel, which was convened by the National Academy of Sciences, said that its study found a clear link between air pollution and lung cancer. The study also found that the rate of lung cancer is increasing in cities with high levels of air pollution.

The panel's findings are based on a review of scientific studies conducted in the United States and other countries. The panel also found that air pollution is a major cause of other respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

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Gallup Poll

Survey Shows Nixon Taking
10th Vote From McGovern

By George Gallup
Director, Gallup Organization
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A nationwide survey, immediately following the convention, shows a resident Nixon among the top 10, who, with the exception of Sen. McGovern's previous survey, Mr. Nixon, 43, not among voters under Mr. Nixon not only has lead but holds a 61-38 margin over Sen. McGovern's previous survey.

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Hoaxer
1 Million
in France

Sept. 10 (UPI).—The person who alerted Air France to a Paris-Montreal bombing plot Friday, said today, disclosed details of an attempt to kidnap a Boeing-747's being disassembled at Newfoundland, N.B., and telephoned Air France to say a bomb would go off in a car parked on a street. An airline employee secretly watched by police into the empty auto, recorder started in the car to drive to the street and get out, leaving the motor. Police were ready, but arrived to pick up the car, the aircraft had been hijacked and had been diverted to Newfoundland, where the hijacker was in the washroom was a jewel box filled with cash, police said. The hijacker, a Volkswagen, stolen two months ago.



FAIR GAME?—Hunter shooting alligator in the head as companion holds line that hooked him in marshes of Creole, La., on Friday. This was first legal gator hunt since Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Department promoted the alligator to the endangered species list and banned the hunt 10 years ago. Department now wants to guard species against over-population.

Calling It 'Silly'

U.S. Farm Aide Denounces
McGovern Charge on Wheat

By Nick Kotz
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz yesterday labeled as "silly" Sen. George McGovern's charge that the Agriculture Department let a few exporters make windfall profits at the expense of American farmers and consumers in a wheat sale to the Soviet Union.

On Friday, the Democratic presidential nominee said the exporters, benefiting from advance information, had profited unfairly in the huge grain deal.

By attacking this historic sale with wild and inaccurate charges, "Mr. Butz said in a news conference, "Sen. McGovern is engaging in another political fight of fancy and is jeopardizing a trade that is of great benefit to the nation." He called Sen. McGovern's accusations "a silly political snipe hunt."

In a July 8 U.S.-Soviet agreement on credit terms, the United States advanced the Soviet Union \$500 million over three years to buy \$750 million worth of grain within three years, including at least \$200 million worth the first year.

It was announced that the principal Soviet interest was to purchase feed grains to bolster beef and poultry production and increase protein in the Soviet diet. Russia is suffering from food shortages for the second consecutive year.

However, it became known later that the Soviet Union was buying huge amounts of wheat. The Department of Agriculture now estimates the Soviet purchase at 400 million bushels—more than one-fourth the total U.S. crop. Total Soviet purchases of all grains now exceed \$1 billion.

Sen. McGovern picked up the criticism leveled earlier by various Democratic congressmen. These included:

- Charges of potential conflict of interest by two officials who moved from the Agriculture Department to private grain firms in the midst of the negotiations;
- Charges that the department failed to inform farmers and domestic wheat users properly and promptly as they could act in their own economic self-interest;
- Charges that it improperly subsidized the sale at the expense of consumers by raising the export subsidy paid the exporters and thus driving up the price of domestic wheat and wheat products.

China Said to Buy
Ten Boeing-707s

PEKING, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—China has signed a contract believed to be worth \$150 million for 10 American-built Boeing-707 airplanes, usually reliable diplomatic sources said here today.

The sale, they said, was signed yesterday in Peking by representatives of the Boeing Co. and Chinese civil aviation officials.

The Chinese also have agreed to send five crews for training on the aircraft, possibly in the United States, the sources added.

Negotiations between Boeing and the Civil Aviation Administration of China began in April. In July, the U.S. Government granted the Boeing Co. an export license.

Spokesmen indicated they might give this information to a congressional subcommittee which opens hearings Thursday on Mr. Butz as the first witness. Sen. McGovern charged on Friday that farmers in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas would not have

U.S. Groups Go
To Russia to
Make Sales

Electronics, Oil Firms
Hope to Close Deals

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The arrival of two high-powered U.S. business delegations in Moscow today signaled a new round of intensive trade talks here this week coincident with discussions between Soviet leaders and Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

One group is a U.S.-sponsored trade mission of the electronic communications industry, which, because of its links to the defense effort was long viewed as being too sensitive to figure in trade with the Soviet Union.

The mission, led by John L. Soderaki, staff vice-president of the Electronic Industries Association, includes top executives in such American industrial giants as International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., General Dynamics Corp., General Electric Co., and Radio Corporation of America.

The businessmen plan to hold talks with officials of the Soviet electronics industry in an effort to sell video and radio broadcast products, cable television equipment and other communications systems. The prospects of joint ventures and licensing arrangements also may be explored.

Working Out Details

The other American business group is Occidental Petroleum Corp., a natural-resource company of Los Angeles, which is planning to work out details of a general commercial agreement announced in July by Armand Hammer, company chairman.

The board agreement, concluded with the Soviet government's State Committee for Science and Technology, envisaged cooperation in five areas—fertilizers, metal processing, oil and gas, hotel construction and disposal of solid waste.

Occidental and the Soviet Union recently were reported to be on the verge of closing the fertilizer deal, which may run to \$3 billion over a 20-year period. Under the agreement, Occidental is expected to provide phosphoric acid, a basic fertilizer ingredient, from its Florida phosphate mines in exchange for Soviet ammonia and urea, byproducts of natural gas.

Arrangements between U.S. companies and the Soviet Union thus appear to be going forward despite the failure of the two governments so far to work out the highly complex problems of an overall trade agreement.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Petersen was unable to break the deadlock on major issues between the two countries in negotiations here in July. The talks, within the framework of a newly established intergovernmental trade commission, are to be resumed in Washington in the autumn.

The willingness of the Soviet electronics industry, itself one of the secrecy-shrouded sectors of the economy, to meet with the American executives appears to indicate the pragmatic approach that the Russians are taking to trade deals with the United States.

Before their departure from the United States, the electronics executives are understood to have been briefed by government officials on what aspects of American developments can be discussed with the Russians and what areas are still considered to be covered by national security considerations.

The more stringent restrictions on electronics equipment are understood to have been gradually relaxed in an easing of strategic export controls.

Senate to Hold
Drug Hearings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Senate will this week open a new series of hearings on world drug traffic—a problem so severe it is about to overwhelm the United States, according to Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss.

Sen. Eastland said his Internal Security subcommittee would begin the hearings Tuesday, adding: "This series of hearings can well be the most important ever held on the drug situation. It is quite apparent to me that our country is about to be overwhelmed by the tremendous influx of illegal narcotics."

Shriver Names Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Sergeant Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, announced yesterday the selection of Lee White, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission and now a partner in a law firm, as his national campaign manager.

Bread Shortage, Hoarding
Of Food Criticized by Pravda

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (NYT).—In an unusually frank report, the Communist party newspaper Pravda disclosed yesterday that there had been "stoppages" in bread supply to some towns in the Gorky region, 250 miles east of Moscow.

The deputy chairman of a consumer cooperative has been dismissed, Pravda said, after poor organization of bakery operations and faulty distribution of consumer goods, including potatoes and vegetables, had been uncovered.

Other articles in the press reported the dismissal of two state farm chairmen in the western Siberian region of Tyumen for heavy loss of grain during the current harvest. Efforts by the police in the potato-growing area of Kursk, south of Moscow, to block outsiders from coming in to buy privately grown potatoes also were reported. Kursk was said to be short of potatoes this year.

Panel Urges a Broad Revision
Of U.S. Trade Policy for Reds

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—A panel representing 300 American businessmen and educators has urged a broad revision of U.S. trade policies toward Communist nations, including liberalization of credit terms and removal of virtually all restrictions on nonmilitary exports.

The recommendations were contained in a 68-page report, "A New Trade Policy Toward Communist Countries," prepared by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee on Economic Development.

The committee also joined with business groups in Germany, France, Britain and Sweden in recommending establishment of a new global economic agency to set ground rules for East-West trade.

In its report on U.S. trade policies, the committee holds that current restrictions on East-West trade "almost certainly result in more loss than gain."

Citing political and economic advantages to be gained from improved trade relations, the 68-member committee recommended:

- That the United States remove all restrictions on exports to Communist countries with the exception of military equipment and the kind of advanced technology that would be useful in producing such equipment.
- That U.S. policy on credit terms to Communist countries be aligned with that of other Western industrial countries, pending achievement of international regulation of credit terms.

• That the President be authorized to grant most-favored-nation treatment on trade with Communist countries provided that in return they extend compensatory benefits to the United States.

• That, subject to limitations on the export of technology, the U.S. government place no obstacles in the way of American companies entering into coproduction agreements in Communist countries or otherwise investing there.

In the joint report calling for a new world economic agency, the CED and its four foreign counterparts said new ground rules were needed to guarantee Western countries fair trading practices and nondiscrimination in their relations with Communist nations.

2 Koreas Plan
To Cooperate
In Athletics

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—North and South Korea Friday decided to take a step toward cooperation in sport between the two parts of their divided country.

In a hurriedly arranged press conference, the heads of the two Olympic delegations announced that they agreed to meet in Pyongyang and Seoul for talks on exchanges and cooperation.

The announcement came as a surprise to Olympic officials here. The Munich Games are the first summer Olympics at which both Korean states have taken part.

With the Red Cross talks on family reunion in North and South Korea reportedly going well, athletes from both sides have dropped their reserve and former hostility here in Munich.

Spassky Is in Russia,
Gets Subdued Welcome

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Boris Spassky came back to a subdued welcome in Moscow tonight after losing the world chess title to American Bobby Fischer.

Just eight persons—officials of the Soviet Chess Federation and relatives—were at Sheremetyevo airport to greet him.

There were formal handshakes and a few kisses but none of the Russian bear hugs which there would surely have been if the 35-year-old Leningrad resident had kept his crown.

Edith Irving
Freed on Bail
In Zurich

Amount Undisclosed;
Trial in '73 Likely

ZURICH, Sept. 10 (AP).—Edith Irving was freed on bail Friday night, four days after she surrendered to Swiss authorities to face charges of fraud and counterfeiting in the \$650,000 Howard Hughes autobiography hoax engineered by her writer-husband, Clifford Irving.

Zurich district attorney Peter Velez, announcing her release yesterday, declined to state the amount of bail but said it was "adequate." He also said Mrs. Irving was under certain restrictions which he did not detail.

Mr. Velez said the release was possible because there was no more danger of "collusion" between Mrs. Irving and other parties in the case.

Joins Sons
Mrs. Irving, 38, was understood to have joined her two small sons, who have been staying with friends near here.

The release was granted following motion by her Swiss lawyer, Peter Widmer, who said she had returned to Switzerland of her own free will.

Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen by birth, was arrested Monday upon her arrival from New York with her children. She told reporters she was surrendering in the hope of getting a fair trial.

She was provisionally charged with three counts including fraud involving 2.5 million Swiss francs, forgery, and counterfeiting an identity card with the name "Helga R. Hughes."

The trial is not likely to come to trial until sometime next year. If convicted, she could draw a maximum sentence of five years in prison, less two months she spent in Nassau County jail in New York after pleading guilty to complicity charges. On Aug. 28 her husband started a 2-1/2 year term at the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in Pennsylvania.

2 Soviet Defectors
Change Minds, Return

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Two Soviet trombone players who defected last month have returned to the Soviet Union after changing their minds, State Department officials said Friday.

The officials said Alexander Ivanov and Yuri Grodetski made it plain to American authorities that they wished to return to their homeland, but did not give specific reasons when interviewed here.

The two defected in Mexico City Aug. 21, while on tour with the Leningrad Music Hall Orchestra.

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Calbraith Visits China
TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP).—John Kenneth Calbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University, led a delegation of the American Economics Association into Peking yesterday for a visit to China.

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Uganda Reveals Alleged Price On Amin's Life

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 10 (AP)—A British-based Asian organization calling itself the "Revolutionary Committee" is offering \$500,000 to anyone who will kill President Idi Amin, according to a letter published yesterday by the Ugandan government.

The letter, signed by V. R. Bharti and postmarked Leicester, England, was said to have been intercepted by the Ugandan security forces.

It said: "We are declaring a 50,000 sterling reward on Gen. Idi Amin's head. Anyone who kills him shall receive 50,000 sterling anywhere he wants it."

A message from Ugandan soldiers, released with the letter, said the armed forces were ready to "curb and do away with such elements." It added: "We shall make it clear to the whole country and especially to the British Asians that they will now be watched with the utmost care by the security forces."

Meanwhile Kenya has lifted its ban on Asian expellees here passing through its territory, a senior Kenyan official said yesterday. He said it had now been decided to broaden the existing policy to enable any Asian or other Ugandan resident leaving here to travel through Kenya, provided he could prove he was in transit.

Duke of Alba Buried

MADRID, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—The Duke of Alba, Don Luis Martinez de Irujo y Artazcoz, was buried in the family grave near here yesterday.

Many U.S. Citizens Abroad Are Unable to Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

have been unable to vote because they had no legal residence in this country.

It was Sen. Goldwater's intention with the Voting Rights Act amendments of 1970—which have become law—to permit every holder of an American passport to vote, no matter where he is abroad. The law is by no means being completely ignored. Mr. Emerson estimates that there are few or no problems among voters who apply to about three-fifths of the states. But there are problem states—New York, California and Ohio, to name three.

The federal law requires that states must register "duly qualified residents" up to 30 days before the presidential election. It also prohibits states from denying the right to vote for President to residents who are outside the state on Election Day but who comply with absentee-voting requirements.

Problems arise, according to Justice Department officials in Washington, because the states have some 50 different definitions of what constitutes a "resident," based on statutes, court decisions and sometimes on the off-hand administrative judgment of a state or local official.

Although the new federal statute apparently guarantees all American citizens abroad the right to vote, no one who has been denied that right has yet brought a court action that might define more clearly the responsibilities of the state and local election boards.

Completely unresolved, for example, is whether the new law is intended to cover American citizens who have lived abroad

for years and who have no apparent intention of returning to the United States.

Washington officials assume that many local boards of election, who must approve applications for absentee ballots, remain unaware of the 1970 law altogether or, at least, uncertain as to how to interpret its broad mandate.

For example, Mrs. Helen Whitlsey, who lives in Mexico, received a form letter from George

Andreotti Warns Against Defaming All of the Arabs

ROME, Sept. 10 (NYT)—Premier Giulio Andreotti warned Friday against "defamatory generalizations" aimed at the entire Arab world.

He also rejected what he termed "indiscriminate" disparagement of all Palestinian refugees. "Violent people must be isolated as such," Mr. Andreotti said, "and they must be prevented from doing harm to mankind."

He spoke at the opening of the Levant Fair, an annual trade show in the southern seaport of Bari that is devoted mainly to promoting exchanges between Italy and other European countries and the Middle East.

Mr. Andreotti said he wanted to renew his nation's expression of deep sympathy to the Israeli officials who were present on the death of Israeli athletes and sports officials in Munich.

Representatives of most Arab states also attended the inauguration of the Bari fair.

Mann, registrar of voters in Santa Clara County, Calif., informing her that unless she resided in Santa Clara County he could not permit her to vote there. Mrs. Whitlsey was born in Santa Clara County and left it before she was 21 years of age. She has lived in Mexico for years. She has never been permitted to vote in a national election. She says she does not care about voting in local elections, "but I do think we ought to be allowed to vote in national elections."

Justice Department View
David L. Norman of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Attorney General's Office, said that "the question of whether an individual presently residing abroad is a bona fide resident of a state for voting purposes is... to be determined by state officials according to state election laws and procedures."

What angers New Yorkers living abroad is that some upstate counties, such as Putnam, have honored requests and are apparently going to permit people to vote, but Westchester and some New York City election boards appear to be inflexible on the issue.

Complicating the inconsistency among election clerks is that some states are threatening to collect taxes from Americans who attempt to establish a voting address in them. Among the most troublesome in this respect are Alabama, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon and South Carolina. Some voters abroad have sent in applications only to receive estate tax forms in the return mail.



Peggy Sue Griffith

1st U.S. Woman Assigned to Active Sea Duty

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A 23-year-old brunette from North Carolina made U.S. naval history Friday by becoming the first woman assigned to active sea duty.

"Welcome Aboard Peggy" read the sign on a deck the hospital ship Sanctuary anchored at the Hunters Point naval shipyard as Peggy Sue Griffith came aboard.

Miss Griffith joined a male crew of 400 aboard the Sanctuary, which is expected to sail in January for a port in the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, she will stay at the women's barracks on Treasure Island.

"No, I'm not a women's libber," she said during a news conference. She will work as a clerk aboard the ship.

U.S. Report Predicted Suicide

Hitler Psychoanalyzed in '43 Study

(Continued from Page 1)

others that he is what he is not—that he saved him from insanity," Dr. Langer said.

Dr. Langer accurately predicted that "as Germany suffers successive defeats, Hitler will become more and more neurotic and in the end would commit suicide."

"It is probably true that he has an inordinate fear of death," Dr. Langer wrote at the conclusion of his analysis. "But being a psychopath, he would undoubtedly screw himself up into the superman character and perform the deed."

Historians generally agree that Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945, in his private rooms in the air-raid shelter of the Chancellery in Berlin. If he had hoped for some dramatic suicide, as Dr. Langer predicted he might, he was frustrated by the onslaught of advancing Soviet forces. In chief haste, German troops failed to burn completely the corpse so the charred remains of Hitler were found four days later by Soviet soldiers.

Freudian Analysis

Dr. Langer reached his conclusions by applying Freudian techniques of analysis to what was known of the German dictator's early life and wartime behavior and by comparing the resulting data with the clinical histories of patients with "behavioral patterns, tendencies and sentiments very similar" to Hitler's.

In this way, Dr. Langer said, he was able to piece together what Hitler's childhood must have been like and why he was constantly struggling with an identity crisis—a personal struggle that almost brought the whole world down in ruin.

Historians who have read the study are "struck by the accuracy of the predictions," John Toland, who is at work on a biography of Hitler, said.

Others cite it as a pioneering model in applying modern psychoanalytical techniques to the understanding of historical figures. Although still controversial, this technique has since been applied by Erik Erikson, the psychoanalyst, in a monograph on Hitler and in books on Martin Luther and Gandhi.

Battle Royal

In the 1943 analysis, Dr. Langer wrote:

"From our experience with other neurotic psychopaths, we are probably on firm ground when we suppose that Hitler's mind is like a battle royal most of the time, with many conflicting and contradictory forces and impulses pulling him this way and that." Dr. Langer described the two Hitlers "that inhabit the same body and alternate back and forth."

The one Hitler, he wrote, "is a very soft, sentimental and indecisive individual who has very little drive and wants nothing quite so much as to be amused, liked and looked after. The other is just the opposite—a hard, cruel and decisive person with considerable energy—who seems to know what he wants and is ready to go after it and get it regardless of cost."

"It is the first Hitler who weeps profusely at the death of his canary, and the second Hitler who cries in open court, 'Heads will roll.' It is the first Hitler who cannot bring himself to discharge an assistant, and it is the second Hitler who can order the murder of hundreds, including his best friends..."

Unlike some Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde persons, Dr. Langer said, Hitler could "adopt either role more or less at will." This he seemed to do in his speeches, which started nervously and awkwardly and then, perhaps through a form of self-hypnosis, turned to powerful tirades.

According to Dr. Langer, the strong Hitler, the further personality, "is a grossly exaggerated and distorted conception of masculinity as Hitler conceives it" and a "cover-up for deep-lying tendencies that he despises."

Sexual Inadequacy

Some of these "weaknesses," known or suspected in 1943, included sexual inadequacy (perhaps impotence), a frail body and softness sometimes described as effeminate, his early failures as an aspiring artist and his gnawing suspicion that his real grandfather was Jewish.

That Hitler was never entirely successful in this "psychological maneuver," Dr. Langer said, could account for his many fears and anxieties—his nightmares, and insomnia, a fear of cancer and of gaining weight, his mistrust of nearly everyone around him and his apparently masochistic relations with women.

Of the struggle between the two Hitlers, which probably began long before Hitler came to power, Dr. Langer wrote:

"We may assume that in order to quiet his fears, he sometimes imagined himself as a person who far surpassed his enemies in all the 'virile' qualities. Under these circumstances, he could conquer his enemies and do to them what he now feared they would do to him."

"This is, of course, pure wishful thinking, but evidently this play of imagery yielded him so much pleasure and so subdued his fear that he unconsciously identified



Hitler in Berlin, 1934

himself with this superman image.

"He was no longer the weak and puny individual who was exposed to all kinds of attacks and indignities. On the contrary, he was fundamentally more powerful than all the others. Instead of his being afraid of them, they should be afraid of him."

Hitler's Hold

Dr. Langer suggests that this thinking could account in part for Hitler's hold on the Germans of the 1930s. They, too, felt weak and vulnerable from the defeat of World War I and the ensuing inflation.

Hitler's anti-Semitism, Dr. Langer said, could be explained in part by his inner struggle. The Jew had "become for him the symbol of sex, disease and his perversion," Dr. Langer wrote, and "as the masochist he really is, he derives a vicarious pleasure from the suffering of others in whom he sees himself."

Although Hitler was known of Hitler's childhood in Austria, Dr. Langer reconstructed, from fragments of fact and the histories of similar psychopaths, some of the forces that might have influenced his behavior.

Young Adolf hated and feared his father, a pompous customs official who drank heavily. He adored his mother, who was 23 years younger than the father, and she apparently doted on Adolf. The fact that four of the other children in the family died in infancy may have stirred in Hitler his first fantasies as the "chosen one" and the "messiah."

At some point, however, Hitler

felt betrayed by his mother, Langer reasoned. Proclaiming the birth of brother. Or it was po Langer said, that you once discovered his pure intercourse and was with his mother because mitted so willingly to father.

Respect Lost

In any event, Dr. Langer said, Hitler somehow lost respect for the female sex, presumably accounted rather loveless life. He in propaganda, to no characteristic as a gr insistering that German only bride.

Summarizing Hitler's Dr. Langer said:

"It is probably true impotent. But he is ee the sexual in the ord of the test. His per quite a different nat few have guessed. It treme form of mas which the individua sexual gratification fr of having a woman defeat on him."

Dr. Langer also spec Hitler, from childho inordinate fear of ge When Soviet doctor an autopsy on Hitler's reported:

"The left testicle co found either in the on the epimetric cord inguinal canal, nor in pelvis."

This and other Hitler's psychology come a light since is lined to an 'afterwa new book.

In the afterward, G. L. Waite, a Willia historian, wrote that ger's study "gave n into that strange a personality that no hi ting traditional method able to give."

He Was Nazi

"And in Hitler's case, 'knowing the person the very essence. For t system he establishes pendent ultimately power of his person, t of his charisma. He faw."

The author of the Langer, is now 73, n his private practice analysis in Sarasota, Fl.

As far as he knows, said in a telephone no other such analys.

lic figure was made War II. He recalled: similar study of Stau William J. Donovan, the OSS, replied: "God, don't do it President [Roosevelt] horrified if he heard

Dr. Langer said the probably "came too la any effect on the con war."

Venus Surface Found Sir To the Earth's Granitic R

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (NYT)—The Soviet spacecraft that reached Venus in July found that the planet's surface resembled the earth's granitic rocks and that some sunlight did penetrate through the dense cloud cover to the surface.

These are some of the scientific results that have emerged from preliminary analysis of data transmitted during a 50-minute communications session after soft-landing and before Venus-8 disintegrated under the tremendous heat and pressure of the planet's surface.

A lengthy report on the findings of Venus-8 contained the first data on several aspects of the planet's physical and chemical character. Tass described the new information as being of "fundamental scientific significance."

The 2,800-pound Venus-8, which was launched from earth March 27 and reached the planet July 22, was the latest Soviet effort in systematic exploration program that began in the early 1960s.

The Soviet Union has had a virtual monopoly on exploration of the planet Venus as the United States' own space effort outside earth orbit has concentrated on manned missions to the moon and instrumented flights to the planet Mars.

Soviet technicians redesigned the 1,000-pound Venus-8 descent capsule to lighten its structure and to install additional instruments.

Data transmitted by the preceding mission, Venus-7, in December, 1970, had shown that the capsule's rugged construction and heavy protection against heat and pressure could be reduced without impairing its descent through the dense and searingly hot atmosphere of Venus.

Confirming the findings of Venus-7, the more precise instruments installed on Venus-8 put the surface temperature of the planet at 470 degrees Centigrade (880 degrees Fahrenheit) and the pressure at 80 times the atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth.

Illumination Measured

One Venus-8 experiment was to measure illumination on the day-side of the planet, the chemical nature of the Venusian soil and additional properties of the planet's carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Venus-8 was the first of the Soviet spacecraft to effect a landing on the sunbaked portion of the planet's surface.

A highly heat-resistant photo-meter, or light-measuring device,

aboard Venus-8 found planet's day-side "a c tion of sunlight does r the surface so that noticeable difference i tion, between the pla and day-sides."

Venus-8 found that sian soil contained 4 pe sum, 0.0002 percent u 0.00065 percent thori radioactive element. S position was said to re of granitic rocks on e

The Venusian soil w to resemble terrestrial have been heavily n various factors aff emerged in manen the interior of the though this suggeste volcanic evolution as earth, the Soviet repo conclusions as to cur activities on Venus.

Greece Cha Italian Role Abduction

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Greek government clai day that an anti-Gr ment organization fin wing of the Italian So planned to kidnap th and West German Athens.

Chief government Byron Stamatopoulos men that evidence since the arrests of St goulis, Loris Cavigis Italian woman, and Georgio of Athens a the group plotted the in exchange for Gre Greek prisoners.

Mr. Panagoulis is of Alexander Panagoul in jail for attempted spite the Greek gov

Deputy Quits G In Lyons Vice

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—Edouard Charret, de Lyons, has resigned main Gaullist party following allegations involved in a scandal prostitution and prote

Mr. Charret resig but has retained hi Assembly seat. He t party leaders that he in the forthcoming a clear his name.

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Soldiers Shot in Belfast, Has Sporadic Violence

Sept. 10 (AP).—Gunmen shot two soldiers in Belfast today, one of them seriously injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland.

A part of Belfast, gun in an army patrol bus injured. An explosion erupted sporadically in Northern Ireland.

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In Drumahaire, a village near Portlaoise, on the border with the Irish Republic, a land mine exploded as two vehicles were passing. No one was injured in the blast.

Guerrillas of the underground Irish Republican Army have laid many mines along the border area. The mines are meant for army patrols.

Troops fired rubber bullets at rioting youths in Armagh Prison. The riot raged for 16 hours. At least eight guards were injured when they were struck by riot tiles, stones and other missiles hurled by rioters squatting on the jail roof.

The rioters dispersed and returned to their cells after the first volley of rubber bullets. Prison officials said that the disturbance had nothing to do with political matters.

Belfast's Protestant Shankill district was calm today. It was the scene of three nights of rioting between Protestants and British troops. The riot ended Thursday after two civilians had been killed.

Protestant Anger
The shootings touched off a wave of Protestant anger against British paratroopers.

Discontent spread yesterday to Northern Ireland's part-time militia force, the Ulster Defense Regiment. 150 militiamen said that they would not report for duty until the paratroopers were pulled out of the streets. A UDR spokesman said that it still was not known if the men would carry out their threat.

Meanwhile, the British Army was maintaining a low profile in Shankill. There were few signs of military activity in the streets.

Soviet Physicist Seeks Visa, Quits His Rights Group
MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP).—Valery N. Chalkin, a physicist and a founder of the unofficial Soviet Human Rights Committee, has resigned from the committee, informed sources reported today.

The sources said the 33-year-old scientist's decision was connected with a visa application he has made to go to the United States to lecture. Other members of the committee were opposed to one of his number being abroad.

Mr. Chalkin, along with physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and Andrei N. Tverdokhlebov, founded the committee to bring attention to what they consider abuses of Soviet law by Soviet authorities.

Mr. Chalkin is known to have been under pressure from the security police—KGB—for his activity on the committee, but it was not known if the pressure played any role in his decision.

He hopes to go to the United States to lecture on law at New York and Georgetown universities.



STREET SCENE—British soldiers stand behind screens as youths hurl rocks from behind barbed-wire barricade during disturbances in Northern Ireland town of Armagh Saturday.

Obituaries

Sanford Bates, Penologist, Ex-Director of U.S. Prisons

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 10 (NYT).—Sanford Bates, 88, who served as director of the federal prison system from 1930 to 1937, died in a hospital here Friday.

One of the foremost penologists in the United States, Mr. Bates, during the 50 years he administered local, state and federal prison and parole systems, left the impress of his innovative personality upon them.

Persuaded to act as Boston street commissioner, Mr. Bates served in that job for a few months. The city needed a commissioner of penal institutions. Over his objections, he was appointed to the post. His experiences won him over; he soon became a dedicated penologist.

Two reforms that he introduced in the city institutions under his care were a prison school and partial self-government for inmates.

In 1919, Calvin Coolidge, then governor, asked him to become commissioner of the State Department of Correction. During the next 10 years Mr. Bates reformed the state correctional system.

In 1926 he was elected president of the American Prison Association and from 1923 to 1930 he served on the Executive Committee of the American Crime Study Commission.

In 1923, President Hoover asked him to serve as superintendent of the five federal prisons. The following year Congress set up the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as a semi-autonomous department responsible to the attorney general.

Pentagon Replies To Proxmire on Bombing Charge
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The Pentagon took issue yesterday with Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who Friday made public a letter accusing Air Force officers of covering up the accidental bombing of civilian targets in Cambodia.

"Clearly the senator is more interested in allegations to gain personal publicity by making a summary judgment about the accuracy of the allegation and not in an orderly investigation that would seek the facts," a Pentagon statement said.

In the letter, dated June 27, 1972, four Air Force sergeants asserted that officers of the Seventh Air Force "made a concerted effort to cover up all traces" of the accidental bombing of civilian targets in Cambodia on March 9 or 10. On March 8, Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, ordered an investigation into allegations of unauthorized "protective reaction" raids that led to the dismissal two weeks later of Gen. John D. Lavelle as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

In releasing the letter to The New York Times Friday, Sen. Proxmire, who has been involved with the Air Force in battles over cost overruns and spending, declared that he had no faith in normal investigatory channels of the service.

Hijack-Detector System Shown
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 10 (AP).—A system to screen sky-jackers which researchers say can detect concealed weapons more accurately than other existing devices has been shown here.

Developed at Southwest Research Institute, the system is like other detectors in that it sounds off with a beeping tone when a bulky metal object, such as a gun, passes between its posts. But unlike other systems, which consist of magnetometers, the new device will not give false alarms when smaller metal items pass through, the researchers said.

In three months of testing at San Antonio International Airport, about 1,300 persons have voluntarily gone through the detector and it has proven much more accurate than other systems, Richard Curtin, head of the research team, said.

He said the device, developed under a federal contract, could be ready for general use in six months.

2 Are Arrested In Virgin Islands In Murder of 3

CHRISTIANSTADT, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Two men were arrested yesterday and charged with murdering eight people in a golf club shooting here on Wednesday.

Attorney general Ronald Tonkin declined to give any details about when or where the two were seized by police.

But he said the hunt was continuing for other members of the gang of black gunmen, originally reported to number from five to seven, who burst into the Fountain Valley Golf Club with automatic weapons and killed four American tourists and four employees.

The two men were identified as Beaumont Gerasu, said to have been evicted from a public housing project on the island of St. Thomas the night before the shootings, and Merv Smith, a St. Croix resident. Their ages and other details were not revealed.

The arrests came a day after five other men were seized at a house and charged with illegal possession of firearms. Although those arrests came during the manhunt for the killers, Mr. Tonkin said the charges were "not directly related" to the shootings.

Paul Heuduck
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Paul Heuduck, 90, an artist who worked 42 years of his life on the mosaics in the St. Louis Cathedral, died Friday.

Mr. Heuduck also worked on mosaics in the United Nations Building and Rockefeller Center in New York, Trinity Church in Boston, the Cincinnati Train Station and the American National War Memorial at Montefiore, France.

The Ravenna Mosaics Co., which he founded in 1933, is completing the mosaics at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington.

Mr. Heuduck began his career at the age of 14 in Berlin and worked in cathedrals throughout Europe.

He worked until last year on the mosaics at the St. Louis Cathedral. About 90 percent of the mosaics have been completed.

Ribicoff Seeks To Block Action On Soviet Trade
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—A move is under way in Congress to block legislation to conclude trade agreements with Moscow unless the Soviet Union rescinds exit fees for Jews who wish to emigrate.

Senators and congressmen concerned over the "ransom" being demanded in return for Soviet exit visas are sending aides to a meeting tomorrow afternoon arranged by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.

The wait Congress to serve notice that it will not provide most-favored-nation tariff treatment or investment guarantees for the Soviet Union unless the fees, ostensibly imposed for payment of education costs, are dropped. These fees can run as high as \$7,500.

Administration sources said that trade legislation was still months away because negotiations with the Soviet Union have not progressed far enough. Moscow, however, already has made most-favored-nation treatment an important condition of any deal.

Tomorrow's meeting will take place while presidential adviser Henry Kissinger is in Moscow to discuss trade and other issues.

Rail Unions Win Increase in Italy
ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—Unions representing 316,000 railroad workers reached a pay agreement with the government last night, ending the threat of new strikes.

The unions expressed "maximum satisfaction" with the accord, which, they said, meets their demands for an increase of \$25.5 monthly for all employees.

The government also agreed to budget \$6.8 billion to modernize the rail system and to hire 10,000 more workers to do maintenance currently subcontracted to private companies.

Newest Weaponry Involved

Pentagon to Give Iran Arms Shopping List

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—The Pentagon, acting on White House orders, will soon send a team of specialists to Iran to brief that government on a number of American weapons which Iran has expressed interest in buying.

Included in the armaments to be discussed are the new Navy and Air Force F-14 and F-15 fighter planes, which are not yet in operation in the U.S. arsenal. Also said to be on Iran's potential shopping list are some of the so-called "smart bombs" which have been used for pinpoint bombing against North Vietnam.

The high-level decision to send the Pentagon team, according to government sources here, follows up President Nixon's warm welcome in Iran last May and mutual concern over defense matters and maintaining stability in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region expressed at that time by both Mr. Nixon and the Shah of Iran.

The decision can also be viewed, some officials said, as part of a renewed effort to expand sales of U.S. weapons to the more developed allied countries to help beef up their defenses as well as to ease certain U.S. problems such as the balance-of-payments deficit.

Nearing Agreement

In related developments, Pentagon and State Department sources report that Italy and West Germany are close to agreement with the United States on purchase of the Army's new Lance short-range surface-to-surface missile, and that the Netherlands may also buy Lance.

Also, officials said the United States will make a decision within the next six months on whether to sell new F-5E fighter planes to some of the South American countries which have expressed interest in the plane, such as Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru.

The United States, in recent years, has refrained from selling a number of weapon systems to Latin American countries on the grounds that these countries could best use their resources on other things. But Latin countries have simply found other sources.

They spent \$1 billion last year on foreign arms, especially French-built Mirage fighters, and now the United States is considering whether to tackle the French competition head-on with the F-5E.

"We have learned through pretty bitter experience in the past years," one official said, "that if we put an embargo on ourselves, they (the South American countries) will go elsewhere. They then get themselves in trouble because they wind up with two and three different inventories of weapons from different countries. They can't get spare parts and they have problems training their pilots. Besides, the F-5E is much cheaper for them than the Mirage."

Congress has approved a White House request to raise the ceiling on arms sales to that region from \$75 million annually to \$150 million. Some officials consider the new ceiling as still unrealistically low, but there are reportedly no plans for requesting a still higher level.

The prospect of more aggressive U.S. arms salesmanship is also linked to problems here. Step-up overseas sales can help control defense industry unemployment in several highly populated areas of the country and officials say it can also help keep the basic defense industry—especially key aircraft plants—intact without dipping into the Pentagon's budget.

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Topsy-Turvy Olympics

Even without the unspeakable horror of the Arab guerrilla raid on the Israeli Olympic squad, the 1972 Games in Munich have added no luster to the Olympic tradition.

The basic thesis of the Games is that nationalistic rivalries are submerged in the competition of individual and team excellence, all guided by the rules of good clean sport. The nonsensical passion with which all countries—and particularly the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union—count their collective medals has always made that a dubious proposition. It was made still more dubious this year by flagrant exhibitions of national bias by some of the judges in boxing, wrestling and diving.

Least emblematic of the spirit of sportsmanship is the autocratic conduct of the International Olympic Committee, which specializes in nkases issued without benefit of hearing. Thus, the IOC stripped Rick De Mont of the gold medal he won in the 400-meter freestyle swim and barred him from competing at all in the 1,500-meter, even though he personally had complied with all the intricate code of Olympic regulations. If there was anything wrong with De Mont's use of the ephedrine he has taken most of his life for treatment of asthma, the fault lay with the American Olympic doctors who had failed to pass on to the IOC before the race the information the swimmer had freely given them.

Now the IOC has followed up with an equally authoritarian decree barring from Olympic competition forever Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, who finished one-two in

the 400-meter run. Their offense, as described by Avery Brundage, the IOC's crotchety president, was a "disgusting display" during the medal presentation at Munich.

Unquestionably, the slouching, defiant posture of the two black athletes did no credit to either, but the persistence they had shown in training up to perfection pitch demonstrated that they had no lack of the Olympic "ethic." That was especially true of Matthews, a Neighborhood Youth Corps worker from Brooklyn's slums, who had scaled the fences of locked school playgrounds to get his early training. His moving personal statement in Saturday's Times (final edition of the IHT)—a statement the IOC never gave him a chance to present—embodies a much better understanding of what ought to be the Olympic spirit than the martinet's code prescribed by the committee.

For the IOC, the Olympics have a life apart from anything in the real world. That is why even murder in the Israeli compound could not move them beyond a perfunctory suspension of the fun and games. Brundage-style. To the IOC chief, any intrusion of "politics" into the grossly commercialized pantheon of sport is an act of the devil. In that context, it was no surprise to find him, at the memorial for the slain Israelis, classifying as "savage attacks," equally deserving of moral obloquy, the black-fostered ouster of Rhodesia from the Games and the murderous bloodbath that snuffed out seventeen lives. Sport marches on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Frustrating Terrorists

Numerous inquiries are now under way probing the deficiencies in logistics and communications that contributed to last week's tragedy in Munich. Since the attack on the Olympic Village was unprecedented, the West German government was unprepared and had to improvise as events unfolded. The terrorists had the advantage of surprise, and of the near-chaos that surprise produced.

But from now on there should be no surprise. The Arab murderers in Munich have, in effect, served formal notice on the world that no international gathering for any purpose anywhere is automatically immune from potential attack. Earthbound buildings and vehicles are as exposed as airplanes; and the more publicity surrounding an event or a meeting the more the danger that it will become a target. And Arabs are, of course, hardly the only ones capable of committing such crimes.

In every country now there needs to be specific preparation for better security. The goal must be, if possible, to prevent such depredations and—where terrorists gain an initial success—to reply with effective

measures. Does science have any weapons superior to gunfire, for example? Would chemicals of some sort have been able to stupefy both captors and captives either in the Olympic Village building or at the airport?

Montreal, where the 1976 summer Olympics are scheduled to be held, is only the most obvious of the cities where the lessons of Munich must be studied and turned to advantage. Jean Drapeau, mayor of the Canadian metropolis, has said that his city hopes to avoid "the image of the army," but will adequate security be possible without the army?

In this complex world with its plethora of discontented groups animated by the most diverse causes, the sad reality is that terror actions are likely to be a recurrent feature of the world scene, and that the authorities of all countries must expect to cope with them. With the warning now given, no one will have the excuse of pleading "surprise" to explain such lack of preparation as was revealed in the Munich disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Guns in the House

As the summer slowly fades and the Congress grinds grudgingly through the rest of its work prior to adjournment, there is one bit of unfinished business that should not, in all conscience, be postponed until next year. That business is the gun control business. During this session, after years of trying, the Senate finally passed a bill outlawing Saturday Night Specials, the cheap inaccurate handguns, which glut the market place and which are useful mostly for killing and maiming human beings.

The action is now with the House. Hearings have already been held, but the Judiciary Committee has yet to act. Apparently, a decision will be made sometime next week as to whether to attempt to obtain some gun control legislation this year. In our view, any course that seeks to avoid the issue is the avoidance of a clear public duty.

There are, indeed, problems. Some liberal members wonder just what kind of legislation can be pushed through the Rules Committee and they wonder what will happen to the bill on the floor after that. It seems to us that we will all wonder about that if the congressmen favoring gun legislation let their questions bring them up short and we will also wonder how they construe their legislative responsibilities.

There can really be no substantial reason for not going forward. The Senate has taken at least a small bite on the bullet and has

given the issue the kind of useful momentum which could give us some meaningful legislation this year. That momentum should not be wasted.

Moreover, the arguments for gun control remain as compelling as ever. They are buttressed by the recent FBI report on crime in the United States. The FBI reported that 65 percent of the murders committed in the United States in 1971 were committed with firearms and a full 51 percent of those murders were committed with handguns. In addition, the bureau reports that of the 126 law enforcement officers killed due to felonious criminal actions in 1971, 121 of them were killed by people using firearms. Of those, 94 were caused by handguns.

The Post has often expressed a preference for legislation limiting the possession of handguns to military personnel and law enforcement officers, to members of sporting clubs who use their guns there and leave them there, and to a carefully circumscribed number of others only after the most careful showing of need. Given the lateness in the session, that kind of legislation seems beyond reach this year. But, the Senate-passed bill does not. With the Gallup organization showing that a majority of Americans has favored stricter gun laws for the past three decades, the House has an obligation to face this issue squarely and to face it now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1897

PARIS—Dead men's bones and bottles of rum will be strewn along the roads leading to the Klondike this winter. This mad rush for gold will of course end in death and disaster to hundreds during the winter. But many will get through in spite of killing frosts and blizzards, and some, a very few, will even win fortune. Then when their story is heard, another group will set forth in their foot-steps, and so on. The search for gold is, and has been, man's great adventure and folly.

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1922

NEW YORK—Uneasy because of the sudden high spirit that had been prevailing among the prisoners in Sing Sing, manifesting itself chiefly in the organization of glee club concerts at hours when the men should be asleep, the warden started a quiet investigation and discovered the source of the musical inspiration. It was found to be a still in which prune juice whiskey was made and given to prisoners in secret. Naturally the still was confiscated; now Sing Sing is without song.



Making Sense of Munich Tragedy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Whenever we are confronted with a truly horrible event—the accidental death of someone we love, say, or the murder of a national leader—our natural human instinct is to find a larger meaning for the tragedy. Our minds rebel at accepting such a calamity as the product of blind chance or perverse circumstance. The cause, we feel, must be as enormous as the consequence, and we search for meaning in madness.

So it is with the slaughter of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics. Not since the assassins' bullets cut down John and Robert Kennedy at moments of political triumph have we been shown so starkly how pomp and pageantry can be shattered by acts of violence.

The analogies that come to mind as you search for meaning in the emotional after-shock of such an event are, perhaps, more prone to error than the considered judgments of a calmer time, but ever since last Tuesday I have been unable to shake the thought that there is a link between the tragedy of Munich and the tragedy of Vietnam—and perhaps a lesson.

The thought occurred that America had approached the Olympics very much as we approached Vietnam: as an arena of international competition, where our prestige and standing would be tested in the eyes of the world; as a test we must meet as a matter of obligation and of national pride.

Courage, Blunders

As in Vietnam, so in Munich: The American performance was a tale of magnificent individual courage and endurance, marred by incredible bureaucratic blunders.

In both Vietnam and Munich, the American forces were so top-heavy in upper echelon incompetents that our logistics mobilization became a burden, not an aid, to the young men on the front line. As Red Smith wrote (IHT, Sept. 7): "The U.S. party included 168 coaches, trainers and other functionaries, which seems like enough to take care of 447 athletes. It wasn't enough, however, to get two world-record sprinters to the starting blocks for the 100-meter dash" or to warn Rick De Mont he risked disqualification if he used his asthma medicine.

The officials' blunders that cost De Mont his gold medal and kept Eddie Hart and Ray Robinson from competing were incomprehensible and irretrievable. But the despair and recriminations stemming from those blunders were overwhelmed by the greater tragedy of the guerrilla attack on the Israeli team. And there, perhaps, is the hard-earned lesson for all of us in this.

A blunder is a blunder—whether we are talking about the coaches' slip-ups in Munich or the Ameri-

can intervention in Vietnam. No one can turn the clock back to salvage for De Mont and Hart and Robinson what human error cost them, or to salvage for America what was lost by the human misjudgment that sent us into Vietnam.

To talk about redeeming the national honor by prolonging the agony of either mistake is to deny reality. But a blunder of either kind—personal or national—no matter how awful the consequences, is of a different order of moral fault than the deliberate use of violence, the dealing out of death, to achieve a political goal.

The Arab terrorists committed that outrage in Munich and thereby reminded us how fragile is the fabric of international law and order. The Olympic ideal of fraternity in peaceful competition was shattered with ridiculous ease by the act of those dedicated fanatics; and our talk of détente, open doors and a generation of peace is mocked by the passion that explodes into violence in every portion of the globe from Ulster to Bangladesh.

In a world where we live closer to anarchy than to an ordered international society, one of the most despicable evils which any man or nation can commit is deliberately to inflict death or destruction on others in order to achieve a political goal.

Once Munich made that clear again, the question in one's mind was irresistible: Is not that what the United States is doing now in Indochina?

The terror is not one-sided in Vietnam, but the crimes of the North Vietnamese do not allow us—in this autumn of national decision—to avoid passing judgment on our own deliberate policies in the war.

Between January and June of this year, the tonnage of American bombs dropped on Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam—with none of which we are at war—increased 100 percent, going from 56,000 tons to 112,000 tons.

We cannot comprehend what that means in human terms, what it would feel like if one were living under such an assault. We can only guess what the peasant or villager would think of our efforts to justify such deliberate destruction as a step to preserve a remote government in Saigon, now systematically denying even the vestiges of Democratic freedom to its own people.

Most Americans cannot identify themselves with those on whom

the Americans' bombs are falling. But all of us could identify with the hostages of these terrorists in Munich and feel the horror the Israeli athletes must have felt at the realization that those armed men, self-righteous in their own cause, were ready to kill without a qualm.

Perhaps that glimpse of the ultimate evil of which humans are capable will steel us toward the harsh judgment that we must, it seems, make as a nation. In this election, will we condone a continuation of the killing in the vain hopes of redeeming our blunder in Vietnam?

If the Munich tragedy does that for America and the world, there may be some measure of meaning in its madness. Otherwise, we must record it as just another mindless massacre in this darkened age.

Skyjacker Problem

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The Soviet Union—get this—doesn't want to sign the proposed arrangement to curb skyjacking because it hasn't come in through the machinery of the United Nations, and the Soviet Union believes that it would set a dangerous precedent for countries or groups of countries to come together to impose sanctions under ad hoc circumstances. So, wearily, the 17-nation group convened to discuss means of dealing with skyjacking plods along and, meanwhile, nothing happens. That was the complaint of the pilots who, last June 19, stopped flying for 24 hours, to the consternation of the entire world.

If it had been only the Soviet Union, we'd all have been entitled to feel simply: there we go again. The Soviet Union, through the exercise of the veto power, has made the Security Council an all but totally useless instrument. It has made lawlessness into high art, and objects to skyjacking for the single reason that occasionally a skyjacker picks on a Soviet airplane to spirit away. Concerning the loss of property, the Russian Communists are altogether bourgeois.

But there were objections, though they were not voiced so strongly, also from Great Britain and from France and from Egypt. They too made the legal argument—that it would be cum-

bersome to set up an entirely new international organization to mete out sanctions against countries that failed to punish or extradite hijackers. But they confessed, privately, that their objection to a redundant new organization was based on the cause of everything that bugged them.

Mostly they were worried about specific problems. Great Britain, with its considerable ties to the Middle East, is afraid that she will work herself into a position of having to embargo air service to the countries in that part of the world. That would not only greatly inconvenience British businessmen, it would throw a lot of air business into the hands of other airlines that refused to go along. France has the special problem of Algeria. Algeria is the favorite destination of skyjackers, Cuba having roughed up a few in recent months. And France fears that to offend Algeria by refusing to fly into Algeria could have an undesirable diplomatic result. Egypt, of course, fears the necessity of having to boycott a brother country engaged in ideological piracy—so, the proposed covenant is dead. Concerning its death, a few observations:

1. If the conference does not come up with a satisfactory alternative, the time has come for the United States to take an initiative. Not the government of the United States, which is inhibited by need of unanimity of a kind that results in the undoing of the proposed treaty. But the pilots. Have surely, in case where private organizations can achieve internationally desired results: "The air pilots association is clearly justified in the initiative in protect lives of air pilots and passengers. And, under circumstances, in refusing into any country that a skyjacker, or in itself, if any country that harbors hijackers."

2. Applying that form say, France, would the to turn over the Lucrat York-Paris run to Per ways? Not on your tiny such a boycott, involving does not greed, or Julia phingman, but a genuine for physical safety, uni darity is defensibly twirle and behold, Air France all-right, but there is a restoke its larder wine... The end result has world air traffic of York-London—should obvious.

The only other thou that comes to mind around that charmin country, the Central Republic, whose presiden weeks ago encouraged h men to put an end to by entering the prisons day night and beating th ers to death. The plot secretly to instruct all t of the world concern esset whereabouts of the African Republic, and v skyjacker whip out the pilots can submit direct their aircraft—t central Africa. And, as cle for a landing, we range to have the painted in huge letters COME TO ALGIERS!"

Candidates' Assumptions

What Kind of People

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Candidates for the presidency make certain assumptions about the condition of the nation and the world, and particularly about what kind of people we are and what we think, or at least what we will swallow.

For example, President Nixon's assumption is that while things are not ideal either abroad or at home, they are improving and would be a lot better if the Democrats cooperated with him and a great deal worse if George McGovern were elected President.

He deals primarily in trends and statistics to prove his point. Unemployment, inflation, crime, prices, war casualties, trade and budget deficits—all these are not increasing as fast as they were a while ago, so he insists we are on the right track and this is no time for a change in administration.

McGovern's assumption is that things are pretty bad, and that while the economy may not be going to hell quite as fast as it was last year, the main thing is not the rate of increase in all these things, but the fact that the unemployment, the crime and the price of groceries are all still increasing.

Standard Procedure

This, of course, is standard operating procedure for the "ins" who emphasize what is right and the "outs" who always emphasize what is wrong. But underneath these general assumptions, there are others that raise more personal questions about what kind of people we really are.

Nixon seems to assume that he has won the argument about the war, because Americans are no longer fighting on the ground. American casualties have almost ended and while he is still directing the most severe bombing in the history of the century, with appalling loss of life and disruption of families in both North and South Vietnam, the American people are either indifferent to these continuing tragedies or accept them as the unavoidable consequences of the enemy's policies and aggression.

Similarly, the administration assumes that while the present system of education and taxation may be unequal, a majority of the people are fairly well off, and oppose large cuts in the defense budget, busing of children to avoid segregation of the public schools and more help for the welfare of the very poor, the old and the sick.

Well, hard as it is to generalize about such vast and slippery subjects, it would be difficult to prove that the President has misjudged the popular mood. "Welfare," which used to be a symbol of America's compassion, is now regarded by many not only as an administrative mess, which is, but, at least as a racket in which money is taken from the people who work to support the people who won't work.

The President is probably right too politically in calling for a

moratorium of busing school children and promising no increase in taxes as long as he is in White House. Whether morally right as well as politically expedient is another question. Indifference to the mass human life, provided it American lives, is not exactly ideal that set the American apart as the most unselfish and compassionate society in the world, but, so far in this era of moral decline, it has been remarkable response to McGovern's pleas that we should reform the tax structure, redistribute the wealth, and the races and the generation but the defense budget—all these things because no justice at home are exact the spiritual and physical of the nation.

It would be unfair to say to indict the character of a whole people on the evidence in this case. George McGovern is in trouble, not because he is pealed effectively and drarily for fundamental change nation's foreign, economic and social policies, but because he hasn't.

The people can't see his proposals for his life and they long for change but they have to wonder could they unify and inspire the and bring America home noblest ideals if he can't and inspire his own people many people are going to door these days that maybe body is going to have to nize a committee of "De for McGovern."

Response in Dor

Nevertheless, the main remains. Even if he argues ideologically, would the lean people in their press respond? No doubt Nixon win. He is a good public has demonstrated an abject his own prejudice assumptions when he is wrong. He has a core of conservative innovation animated moderation, but always backing into the following rather than less people and appealing to ideals rather than putting into practice.

This is why there is so missing in the election McGovern has not effectively to the sense of and pity to the people, as has appealed effectively people who are doing a by promising them no no few more casualties, a more busing and a general peace.

On this platform, no direct the White House and administer his office, but, as even his foreign adviser, Henry Kissinger, serves: You need more nation than to admit you have to unify it and to its spirit.

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Eurobonds

It for Dollar-Debt Revives;
nese Issuing London CDs

By Carl Gowitz

10 (REUTERS)—The issue of dollar debt has been revived by the Bank of Japan's announcement that it will issue \$800 million of dollar-denominated bonds in London. The bank's move is seen as a signal that the Japanese government is prepared to accept the fact that the dollar is overvalued and that the bank can only borrow dollars at home on a short-term basis. But with the increasing need for long-term funds, they need to secure themselves of medium-term funds at a fixed rate.

While some bankers argue that the banks would do better to seek their five-year money by issuing notes, there apparently is a prestige and public relations element in getting established in the CD market.

The banks are not only lending money to the worldwide network of Japanese trading companies, but are becoming more aggressive in getting new business. One of the biggest suppliers of the week was the news that Tokyo had placed \$25 million of 15-year bonds with four banks in Tokyo.

The bonds carry a 7 3/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 97 3/4. Bankers here were struck by both the relatively small amount—in June Tokyo had initiated and then dropped plans for an \$80 million issue here, half in bonds and half in notes at 7 3/4 and 7 1/4 percent, respectively—and the generous terms.

The only explanation offered was that the Tokyo placement had been negotiated and agreed upon some weeks ago, when the terms appeared competitive with those on the Eurobond market. There is little doubt that in today's market, such an issue could be done here at 7 1/2 percent at par and some bankers suggest 7 1/4 at a discount would even have been possible given the small amount sought.

Overall, the dollar-bond market held steady last week with

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	Sept 2	Aug 29	Sept 4
Commodity Index...	122.4	122.0	108.2
Currency in circulation...	\$62,544,000
Total Loans...
Steel prod (tons)...	2,440,000	2,430,000	1,730,000
Auto production...	172,953
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,609,000	9,576,000	9,566,000
Freight car loadings...	526,135	...	525,024
Electric Power kw-hr...	35,137,000	37,540,000	32,671,000
Business failures...	168	167	151

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1971
	1972	Aug 1971	Aug 1971
Employed...	81,573,000	81,682,000	79,189,000
Unemployed...	4,857,000	4,785,000	5,114,000
Industrial production...	113.3	113.3	105.8
Personal income...	\$324,200,000	\$322,900,000	\$362,400,000
Money supply...	\$238,600,000	\$235,600,000	\$227,400,000
Consumer Price Index...	125.3	124.7	121.63
Construction Contracts...	155	154	151
Mfrs. Inventories...	\$104,220,000	\$105,510,000	\$101,320,000
Exports...	4,105,000	3,994,000	4,492,000
Imports...	4,551,000	4,495,000	3,792,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Little change in prices on the secondary market and fairly light volume. K. Mart's \$2.5 million real estate-linked issue was priced at 98 3/4 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent and subsequently traded at 99 bid, 100 asked. Halliburton's \$30 million convertible, heavily oversubscribed, was issued at par and held its coupon at 4 1/2 percent, but the conversion premium

was set at a steep 18.85 percent. The Burton Group, a U.K.-based men's clothing retail chain, is offering 75 million francs of 30-year convertible bonds, which are expected to carry a coupon of 6 percent and a conversion premium of 8 to 10 percent. One interesting feature is that the

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 5)

Despite Some Signs of Troubles

New U.S. Business Season Gets Under Way
With Wide Optimism That Boom Will Continue

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—

With the passage of Labor Day, a new season has started in the business world and the annual economic forecasting derby for the year ahead has hit full stride. Business, abounding with optimism, is primed for continuance of the boom that was renewed about 19 months ago.

The combination of unrelenting strength in consumer spending, especially for automobiles, housing and durables, plus rising business investment for new plants, equipment and inventories, has provided the economy with much of its great momentum.

The latest report on retail sales across the country for July was particularly encouraging. The gain was 2 percent over June and 11 percent over July of last year. And the tide continues to run in that direction. Meanwhile, new-car sales surged 11.6 percent in August to a near record and business capital spending for 1972 is now projected for a strong 9.7 percent gain after easing somewhat in the second quarter.

While most of the standard, major business barometers, such as industrial production, personal income, retail volume and business spending, are all still pointed upward, some of the less obvious and less dramatic ones—airline traffic, truck sales, help-wanted advertising, executive-job openings and new business formations—are also auguring better days for the nation's economy.

Airline passenger traffic, for instance, picked up strongly in August, indicating gains of 10 to 11 percent for the year over 1971; truck sales this year show a 35 percent rise; the index of help-

wanted advertising in July stood at 103 percent of the 1967 base, a rise of 10 points in the year, and new business incorporations for the first half of the year were up more than 13 percent from the 1971 level.

It also emboldened the economic seers to predict continued strong gains for 1973.

The strong productivity gains of the last year may begin to diminish in 1973, imposing added

inflationary pressure. Moreover, there is a threat of greater labor strife or an acceleration of wage gains next year in view of the large number of workers—more than four million—scheduled to be involved in contract negotiations in several major industries.

Many economists have been assuming the enactment of some tax increase next year because of the decidedly dangerous federal budget situation—after a deficit of \$35 billion in the fiscal year that ended last June 30, and a further deficit of perhaps \$35 billion for the current fiscal year.

International Problems

Difficulties on the international scene include the effort to restructure the world's monetary system and improvement of the U.S. trade balance—running a deficit of more than \$4 billion this year.

As the stock market moved through its post-Labor Day week, prices declined every day, dropping quite sharply Wednesday. The market wobbled just slightly lower for the four-day afternoon did not appear highly significant.

The Dow-Jones Industrial average, which was down 8.81 points last week (a drop of less than 1 percent), closed Friday at 661.24. A month earlier it stood at virtually the same place.

Interest rates continued to climb as the Federal Reserve sold Treasury bills and took other action to sop up what it described as a temporary injection of reserves into the commercial banking system.

With the federal government taking action that resulted in higher interest rates, bond prices declined a bit last week.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The week ended the way it began for stocks on the American Stock Exchange, with prices moving downward.

The decline began even before the trading at the Olympic Games, but that apparently added to a feeling of uneasiness among investors.

The exchange's index closed the week at 36.46, compared with 36.67 the previous Friday. Volume sagged to 10,405,000 compared with 18,412,000 shares in the previous week, which was slow trading even allowing for the fact that the week just closed included the Labor Day holiday.

The biggest mover in points for the week proved to be OGC Corp., in the oil refining and cement production field. Its shares dropped 6 3/4 to close at 34 1/4, undoubtedly impelled downward by the announcement that it planned to end operations at a wildcat well in Ecuador. It said the well was not producing sufficiently to justify commercial development.

Gulfstream Land & Development Class A shares lost 2 5/8 to close at 29. The company said it plans to increase authorized shares of common to 12,400,000 from the current 2,600,000 and the Class A shares to 10,000,000 from the current 1,800,000.

Other American stock exchange movers include Amstar Chemicals, which dropped 2 1/2 during the week to close at 13 5/8. The company is in the oil business.

Shares of Ponderosa Systems, Inc., a restaurant chain, lost 2 3/8, to end at 51 7/8. In the discount department store field, Caldor, Inc., lost 2 3/8 to end at 25 1/4.

In the Over-the-Counter market, industrial issues declined from 135.65 to 131.24 as measured by the NASD index. Banks and insurance companies were also weak in relatively slow trading.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg			
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Russia Takes Disputed Final

U.S. Bows in Basketball

(Continued from Page 1)

second time, noted as if it had won its eighth straight basketball gold medal.

Chance No. 3 came when it was ruled that instead of having 1 second to play, the Soviet Union would have the final 3 seconds because there had been so much confusion. At a conference today, the president of the board of appeals, Ferenc Hepp of Hungary, said that the ruling was made by a FIBA delegate. Hepp said that the delegate, according to FIBA rules, had the power to make that decision. (The FIBA delegate is reported to be R. William Jones, a Briton living in West Germany, who is the head of the organization which rules amateur international basketball.)

After saying the FIBA official had turned back the clock, Hepp said that the Brazilian referee, Renato Righetto, was the one who made the decision for a full 3 seconds to be played. The referee reportedly denied that he was the one who wanted

3 seconds to be played. He said only 1 second should have remained.

The official scorekeeper, Hans J. Tenschert, said that the Brazilian came over to the scorer's table to indicate that 1 second remained after he cleared the court of fans. But he was overruled by an FIBA delegate. Tenschert said, and 3 seconds it was.

Protest Disallowed
The U.S. team manager argued that there was "only 1 second left, and on that we filed that protest." The protest first went to the FIBA's technical committee—with members from Poland, Puerto Rico, Italy, Spain and Cuba—and then to the jury of appeals—composed of members from Hungary, Italy, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Poland. The jury of appeal said it watched movies of the final 2 minutes before ruling against the United States. Given chance No. 3, the Soviet Union used desperation and might to tumble the Americans. A long pass was thrown under the U.S. basket to the other end of

the court where the battle was won by 6-foot-7 Alexander Belov. He knocked American Jim Forbush to the floor and made the lay-up and there were no more do-overs.

U.S. coach Hank Iba called last night's game "organized confusion," and in the mix-up after the game, with Iba and a crowd milling about the scorer's table, the coach said he had his pocket picked, losing a wallet with \$400 in it.

"I've never seen anything like this in my life. There's no possible way they could have won the game."

Russian Sharpshooter

Overlooked in the mess was the poor playing of the U.S. team. It refused to shoot from the outside while a Russian sharpshooter, Sergei Belov, popped away and finished with 20 points.

The Russians rushed to a 5-0 lead, with the United States scoreless for nearly 10 minutes. The Russians had a 29-19 lead and led at the half, 36-21. It was soon 38-28, and with the count at 44-36, the United States, led by Kevin Joyce, started a comeback. Joyce hit three baskets and cut the margin to 47-44.

With the Soviet Union ahead 47-48, Collins stole the ball and drove down the court. He was fouled, went down but came up to make the two free throws. Then came the final 3, 4 or 5 seconds, and the U.S. loss.

It sort of fits in with the scheme of these Olympics, and ironically, the ending typified what is supposed to be the Olympic spirit. How often do both teams have winning celebrations?

Poland Beats Defending Titlist Hungary in Soccer Final, 2-1

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Poland beat Hungary, 2-1, in Olympic soccer today, coming from behind against the defending champion. It was the first time in history the soccer gold medal had gone to Poland.

The Poles, one goal behind at half-time on a rain-soaked field, took full command in the second half against the gold medalists in the last two games.

Hungary's left winger, Bela Vardoli, made it 1-0 in the 42d minute, scoring with a narrow-angled shot after a defensive mistake by Poland.

The second-half midfielder, Jozsef Deyna, tied the score in the 47th minute, dribbling past two opponents, and scored on a powerful left-footed shot into the lower-right corner of the net.

Winning Goal
Deyna also scored Poland's winning goal in the 68th minute, after a mistake in the Hungarian defense.

The Poles were faster to the ball, superior in shooting and better in ball-handling. Their stars were the three strikers, Zsigmond Solti, Wladimir Zubek, and Robert Gadocha, and, of course, Deyna.

Antal Dunai, Hungary's top scorer, was below par after a collision with a Pole in which his head was cut shortly after the kick-off. He was replaced at the end of the game.

Russia and East Germany played a 2-2 tie in overtime to share the bronze medal.

With the score tied at the end of 90 minutes, the teams went into 30 minutes extra time with the knowledge that if neither scored, the bronze medal would be shared.

The two teams then pushed

Olympic Scoreboard

TEAM CHAMPIONS—At Munich, former world champion Romania won the bronze medal by defeating East Germany, 10-6, in the match for 7th place. Sweden defeated Hungary, 10-6, in the match for 9th place. Japan beat Iceland, 10-1, in the match for 11th place. Denmark beat the United States, 10-1, in the match for 13th place. East Germany beat Romania, 10-1, in the match for 15th place.

Medal Standings

After 177 Events	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
Soviet Union	45	25	22	92
United States	33	29	21	83
East Germany	22	22	24	68
Japan	13	7	9	29
West Germany	11	11	16	38
Poland	6	10	12	28
Hungary	5	10	12	27
Romania	5	0	4	9
Italy	4	4	11	19
Sweden	4	4	11	19
Finland	4	4	11	19
France	4	4	11	19
Yugoslavia	4	4	11	19
Czechoslovakia	4	4	11	19
North Korea	4	4	11	19
South Korea	4	4	11	19
China	4	4	11	19
Uganda	4	4	11	19
Denmark	4	4	11	19
Belgium	4	4	11	19
Canada	4	4	11	19
Belarus	4	4	11	19
Cameroon	4	4	11	19
Iran	4	4	11	19
Monrovia	4	4	11	19
South Korea	4	4	11	19
Lebanon	4	4	11	19
Turkey	4	4	11	19
Argentina	4	4	11	19
Greece	4	4	11	19
Tunisia	4	4	11	19
Madagascar	4	4	11	19
Malawi	4	4	11	19
Spain	4	4	11	19
Ethiopia	4	4	11	19
Kenya	4	4	11	19
Yugoslavia	4	4	11	19
Yugoslavia	4	4	11	19
Niger	4	4	11	19
India	4	4	11	19

TRACK AND FIELD

World Record (WR):
Olympic Record (OR):
Munich Record (MR):
Munich Final (MF):

1. Windy Pank, Poland, 2:18.58 (WR).
2. George Wood, U.S., 2:17.75 (OR).
3. Al Fothergill, U.S., 2:17.75 (OR).
4. Hennie Peters, East Germany, 2:14.4.
5. Brian Oldfield, U.S., 2:01.7. Helmut Bruns, West Germany, 2:07.7. Vilmos Varju, Hungary, 2:07.7.

MEN'S LONG JUMP

1. Randy Williams, U.S., 8.24 meters (WR).
2. Hans Baumgartner, West Germany, 8.18 meters.
3. Arnie Robinson, U.S., 8.04. 4. Johnnie Pata, U.S., 8.04. 5. Fredrickson, U.S., 7.99. 6. Max Kluge, East Germany, 7.98. 7. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 8. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 9. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 10. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 11. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 12. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 13. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 14. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 15. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 16. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 17. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 18. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 19. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 20. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 21. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 22. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 23. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 24. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 25. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 26. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 27. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 28. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 29. Alan Lertwongsatien, U.S., 7.98. 30. 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s. King Wins Tennis

Stase Defeats
ie in Five Sets

ILLIS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Stase defeated Romania's United States men's singles title in a five-set victory over 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

Stase, who had lost to the world champion in the final of the 1968 Wimbledon final, gained control of the match in the fourth set when he broke Stase's serve in the eighth game and then broke again in the ninth.

Stase's first service was aces in the first set.

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DOUBLE TROUBLE—Lasse Viren of Finland wins the 5,000-meters in Olympic record time of 15:26.4. Tunisia's Mohammed Gamoudi is second, and Steve Prefontaine of Coos Bay, Ore., is fourth. The Finn is the Olympic 10,000-meters champion.

Orioles Win Two From Brewers

Alou's Hit Helps Yankees Beat Tigers, 3-1

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Bobby Murcer raked home from first base on Felipe Alou's two-out hit-and-run single in the fourth inning and later singled home an insurance run as the New York Yankees tightened up the American League's Eastern Division pennant race with a 3-1 victory last night over the Detroit Tigers.

Yankees' Francone, Durr and Betty Stone of the Netherlands defeated Australia's Margaret Court and England's Virginia Wade, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, for the women's doubles crown.

In a playoff for third place in the men's division, Cliff Richey of Saratoga, Fla., the 5-1, 6-4, 7-6 losing semifinalist to Ashe, defeated Tom Gorman of Seattle, 6-4, in a pro set. Gorman was the loser in the semifinals to Nastase, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Australia's Mal Anderson defeated America's Randolph "Con" Sales, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's 35 national grass championships.

Sept. 10—William the Netherlands and in retirement from last night after winning Olympic gold by pinning Russia's Gusev in 3 minutes of the final of the event.

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Red Sox
Win, 5-1,
With Rally
Fisk's Homer Is
Big Hit in 12th

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Rookie Carlton Fisk's 20th homer of the season started a four-run 12th inning today to give the Eastern Division-leading Boston Red Sox a 5-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Red Sox were held to only four hits over the first 11 innings but sent 10 men to the plate against relievers Ed Farmer and Tom Hilgendorf in the 12th.

Yankees 5, Tigers 0
Mel Stottlemyre pitched a three-hit shutout and Horace Clarke and Bobby Murcer provided batting support to give New York a 5-0 road victory over Detroit. Mickey Lolich took his

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Yankees' Francone, Durr and Betty Stone of the Netherlands defeated Australia's Margaret Court and England's Virginia Wade, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, for the women's doubles crown.

In a playoff for third place in the men's division, Cliff Richey of Saratoga, Fla., the 5-1, 6-4, 7-6 losing semifinalist to Ashe, defeated Tom Gorman of Seattle, 6-4, in a pro set. Gorman was the loser in the semifinals to Nastase, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Australia's Mal Anderson defeated America's Randolph "Con" Sales, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's 35 national grass championships.

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College Football Begins
UCLA Field Goal
Upsets Nebraska

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—Edwin Herrera kicked a 23-yard field goal with 22 seconds to play as UCLA upset No. 1-ranked Nebraska here last night, 20-17, in college football.

Mark Harmon, son of the Michigan All-American, Tom Harmon, directed the Bruin attack that Herrera, a Mexican-born soccer-style kicker, clinaxed.

Herrera moved UCLA downfield with the score 17-17 and kept the winning drive alive with a 13-yard pass to tight end Jack Lasser on a third-down play.

In other major games as the college season opened:
USC 31, Arkansas 10
In Little Rock, Ark., Mike Rae, a back-up quarterback for two years, overshadowed Arkansas' highly touted Joe Ferguson and led eighth-ranked Southern California to a 31-10 victory over the fourth-ranked Razorbacks.

Rae, starting his first game, set up two touchdowns with long pass completions and broke a 3-3 tie when he raced five yards for a touchdown in the third quarter.

Tailback Rod McNeill scored twice on runs of 3 and 18 yards, and carried the 23-yard winning game with 117 yards on 28 attempts.

Colorado 20, California 10
Sophomore linebacker Ed Shoen returned a third-period interception 48 yards for a touchdown and Fred Lima booted two long field goals as second-ranked Colorado held off California, 20-10, in Boulder, Colo.

Late in the final period, the Colorado defense held twice when California had fourth down and less than a yard to go.

San Diego 17, Oregon State 8
San Diego State, with quarterbacks Bill Donckers and Jess Freitas leading a balanced attack, upset Oregon State, 17-8, in the third period.

Donckers passed to 9.5 sprinter Isaac Curtis, a transfer from the University of California, on a 73-yard scoring play.

Washington 18, Kansas 17
Washington State pounced on a fumbled Kansas puntout with less than four minutes remaining and converted it into a touchdown and two-point conversion to nip the Jayhawks, 18-17, on the road. The turnaround nullified a record-smashing performance by David Jaynes, Kansas' junior quarterback, who passed for two touchdowns and broke a school record by completing 24 of 45 passes for 330 yards.

Tennessee 34, Ga. Tech 3
In Atlanta, reserve tailback Bill Rudder ran for one touchdown and passed for another within 71 seconds in the third period as 15th-ranked Tennessee crushed Georgia Tech, 34-3, in a college football opener. An interception and a fumble recovery set up the two touchdowns drives.

Virginia 24, St. Louis 16
Virginia used two fumble recoveries and a blocked punt to upset South Carolina, 24-16, in South Carolina.

Grambling 6, Morgan 0
In New York, Richard Paul kicked field goals of 23 and 28 yards to boost Grambling College over Morgan State, 6-0, before a Yankee Stadium crowd of 63,917.

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in the annual Whitney M. Young memorial classic.
Clemson 13, Citadel 0
Clemson mustered enough of an erratic running game to beat the Citadel, 13-0, at home.

Auburn 14, Miss. State 3
In Jackson, Miss., sophomore quarterback Randy Walls guided Auburn over Mississippi State, 14-3, in a Southeastern Conference game.

Maryland 24, N.C. State 24
Maryland overcame defensive lapses to rally from a 14-point deficit early in the second half and tie the North Carolina State, 24-24, in a road game.

Florida 24, Pitt 7
Orry Huff hurled touchdown passes of 71 yards and 54 yards and freshman Ahmet Askin kicked a pair of field goals to lead Florida State to a 19-7 road conquest of Pittsburgh. Huff completed 11 of 24 passes for 242 yards.

W. Virginia 25, Villanova 6
In Morgantown, W.Va., Frank Nester tied an NCAA record with six field goals and West Virginia defeated Villanova, 25-6. Nester's sixth field goal, with one second remaining in the game, equaled the mark set by Charlie Gogolak of Princeton in 1965.

Washington 13, Pacific 6
The University of Pacific humiliated high-ranked University of Washington for 3 1/2 periods before losing, 13-6, in Seattle.

Alabama 35, Duke 12
In Birmingham, Ala., quarterback Terry Davis and fullback Paul Spivey led seventh-ranked Alabama over Duke, 35-12.

In Syracuse, N.Y., Mary Janusiewicz and Robert Praetorius ran for touchdowns and Bernie Ruffel booted a 33-yard field goal to give Syracuse a 17-10 victory over Temple.

Tampa 21, Toledo 6
Led by quarterback Buddy Carter and Freddie Solomon, Tampa shut out the University of Toledo, 21-0, at home, to end the second longest winning streak in modern football at 35 games. Oklahoma has the record—47 straight victories from 1953 to 1957.

Missouri 24, Oregon 22
Greg Hill booted a 31-yard field goal with six seconds left to lift Missouri over Oregon, 24-22, at home.

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Player Leads
World Series
Of Golf by 2

By Lincoln A. Werden
AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus underwent a new golfing experience yesterday. Although he had dominated the \$77,500 World Series of Golf in his previous seven appearances, he was in fourth and last place after an opening round of 75, four strokes behind Gary Player, the leader.

The South African's 71 gave him a two-stroke edge over Gary Brewer, 73, with Lee Trevino at 74.

Nicklaus's 5-over-par round was the highest he has had in this series, which he has won four times. The event finishes with 18 holes today.

Although a wind swept over the Firestone Country Club course to add to the scoring difficulty of the par-70 layout of 7,180 yards, Nicklaus said the weather conditions "were not a factor in my game or in the two double-bogey I took. I just wasn't sharp after a two-week layoff."

Brewer, the Canadian Open champion, took the runner-up spot with a 36-35, Trevino, the British Open champion, had a 37 on each nine for his 74.

3 Tied in Georgia
COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 10 (AP)—DeWitt Weaver lost four strokes on the final six holes and fell into a three-way tie at 204 with George Johnson and Frank Beard after three rounds of the Southern Open golf tournament at the Green Island Country Club.

Weaver, who led the tournament the first two days and had a three-stroke advantage going into the third round, of the \$100,000 event was 10 under par after picking up consecutive birdies at the 11th and 12th holes.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS
Frank Beard 72-69-204
George Johnson 71-70-204
DeWitt Weaver 69-72-204
Cliff Ostlin 69-72-204
Chuck Courtney 69-68-204
Steve Stricker 69-68-204
Dick Drell 70-69-204
Dwight Dyer 70-69-204
Dick Ryan 72-69-204

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More Sports
On Page 14Pakistani Loss
In Field Hockey
Starts Near-Riot

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—Pakistan, the world field hockey champion, was beaten in the Olympic final today and staged a rowdy protest that could lead to international suspension.

Russia Takes Disputed Final

U.S. Bows in Basketball

(Continued from Page 1)

second time, noted as if it had won its eighth straight basketball gold medal.

Chance No. 3 came when it was ruled that instead of having 1 second to play, the Soviet Union would have the final 3 seconds because there had been so much confusion. At a conference today, the president of the board of appeals, Ferenc Hepp of Hungary, said that the ruling was made by a FIBA delegate. Hepp said that the delegate, according to FIBA rules, had the power to make that decision. (The FIBA delegate is reported to be R. William Jones, a Briton living in West Germany, who is the head of the organization which rules amateur international basketball.)

After saying the FIBA official had turned back the clock, Hepp said that the Brazilian referee, Renato Righetto, was the one who made the decision for a full 3 seconds to be played. The referee reportedly denied that he was the one who wanted

3 seconds to be played. He said only 1 second should have remained.

The official scorekeeper, Hans J. Tenschert, said that the Brazilian came over to the scorer's table to indicate that 1 second remained after he cleared the court of fans. But he was overruled by an FIBA delegate. Tenschert said, and 3 seconds it was.

Protest Disallowed
The U.S. team manager argued that there was "only 1 second left, and on that we filed that protest." The protest first went to the FIBA's technical committee—with members from Poland, Puerto Rico, Italy, Spain and Cuba—and then to the jury of appeals—composed of members from Hungary, Italy, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Poland. The jury of appeal said it watched movies of the final 2 minutes before ruling against the United States.

Given chance No. 3, the Soviet Union used desperation and might to tumble the Americans. A long pass was thrown under the U.S. basket to the other end of

the court where the battle was won by 6-foot-7 Alexander Belov. He knocked American Jim Foreman to the floor and made the lay-up and there were no more do-overs.

U.S. coach Hank Iba called last night's game "organized confusion," and in the mix-up after the game, with Iba and a crowd milling about the scorer's table, the coach said he had his pocket picked, losing a wallet with \$400 in it.

"I've never seen anything like this in my life. There's no possible way they could have won the game."

Russian Sharpshooter
Overlooked in the mess was the poor playing of the U.S. team. It refused to shoot from the outside while a Russian sharpshooter, Sergei Belov, popped away and finished with 20 points.

The Russians rushed to a 5-0 lead, with the United States scoreless for nearly 10 minutes. The Russians had a 29-19 lead and led at the half, 26-21. It was soon 38-28, and with the count at 44-36, the United States, led by Kevin Joyce, started a comeback. Joyce hit three baskets and cut the margin to 47-44.

With the Soviet Union ahead 47-48, Collins stole the ball and drove down the court. He was fouled, went down but came up to make the two free throws. Then came the final 3, 4 or 5 seconds, and the U.S. loss.

It sort of fits in with the scheme of these Olympics, and ironically, the ending typified what is supposed to be the Olympic spirit. How often do both teams have winning celebrations?

Poland Beats Defending Titlist Hungary in Soccer Final, 2-1

MUNICH, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Poland beat Hungary, 2-1, in Olympic soccer today, coming from behind against the defending champion. It was the first time in history the soccer gold medal had gone to Poland.

The Poles, one goal behind at half-time on a rain-soaked field, took full command in the second half against the gold medalists in the last two games.

Hungary's left winger, Bela Vardoli, made it 1-0 in the 42d minute, scoring with a narrow-angled shot after a defensive mistake by Poland.

The second-half midfielder, Jozsef Deyna, tied the score in the 47th minute, dribbling past two opponents, and scored on a powerful left-footed shot into the lower-right corner of the net.

Winning Goal
Deyna also scored Poland's winning goal in the 68th minute, after a mistake in the Hungarian defense.

The Poles were faster to the ball, superior in shooting and better in ball-handling. Their stars were the three strikers, Zsigmond Solti, Wladimir Zubinski, and Robert Gadocha, and, of course, Deyna.

Antal Dunai, Hungary's top scorer, was below par after a collision with a Pole in which his head was cut shortly after the kick-off. He was replaced at the end of the game.

Russia and East Germany played a 2-2 tie in overtime to share the bronze medal.

With the score tied at the end of 90 minutes, the teams went into 30 minutes extra time with the knowledge that if neither scored, the bronze medal would be shared.

The two teams then pushed

Medal Standings

After 177 Events

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
Soviet Union	45	25	22	92
United States	32	29	21	82
East Germany	22	22	24	68
Japan	13	7	9	29
West Germany	11	11	16	38
Poland	6	10	12	28
Hungary	5	9	12	26
Bulgaria	5	0	4	9
Romania	4	4	11	19
Italy	4	4	11	19
Sweden	4	4	11	19
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